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Costs of illegitimate children exorbitantly high!

Fathers of illegitimate children in this country, 1,100,000 of them, seem to have been plunged into a defenceless, helpless situation.

The "Society of Maintenance Payers for Illegitimate Children in the Federal Republic" (VDU) is to be wound up.

This has existed for two years to limit the "legal extortion" of money from fathers of illegitimate babies by women and child welfare organisations.

VDU Chairman Wolfgang Rittig used strong words at a meeting of the Society in Nuremberg's Hochstrasse attempting to hold the thousand members together.

He declared war in the attempt to use all means at the men's disposal to stop a flood of monetary claims for illegitimate children.

The basis of his arguments was: "The cost of living has risen by twenty per cent

in the past five years but the cost of supporting illegitimate children has risen by 100 per cent.

Hamburg lawyer Gerhard Lüders backed up the society advising them to argue on these lines: "The illegitimate child has advantages in all directions. If the mother marries, the child has two sources of income, his natural father and his step-father."

Arguing on these lines the VDU protested against such "secret" adoptions and the supposedly unchecked duration of enforced maintenance. The society demanded limits to the amount of money paid to bastard children in order to protect the father's legitimate family.

Rittig's complaint was typical: "We fathers have the worst fate since we have to pay up to eighty per cent of the upbringing of our own children."

The VDU president was not exaggerating. He had reckoned that the day will come when half the population of this country can be brought up on maintenance costs.

The Nuremberg society claimed that in November 1968 seven million were covered by illegitimacy legislation whereas in the previous year the figure was between only five and six million. This represented a greatly increased number of illicit fathers, single mothers and natural children.

The illegitimate fathers organisation is not noted for mincing words. The men used sentences such as: "Mothers of illegitimate children should fork out just as much as fathers."

Or: "In most cases mothers of illegitimate babies have more cash than our own wives."

Rittig even had the idea of entering the Bundestag in 1963 with a Fathers Party. But this idea was stillborn because of lack of funds.

The millions of illegitimate fathers prefer to remain anonymous in order, Rittig says, "to avoid discrimination in their jobs and in society at large."

(DIE WELT, 9 March 1970)

Will a plane with 400 seats make the airline happier than the passengers?



Since the world's largest and fastest (and most expensive) jetliner, the Boeing 747, was announced to the world, some people have been worried about sharing a plane with so many people.

They won't be, once they've been how they'll share it. The cabin is divided into five big "living rooms."

You'll have a lot of space to walk around in two wide aisles. (In first class you can even go upstairs, where we have a bar-lounge.)

You can watch movies or listen to music. But we've also reserved one room for people who don't want to be entertained.

We won't serve meals from a

carriage. We'll serve them by hand. And to serve you fast, every room has its own kitchen. (You can also have special food if you're on a diet.)

These are only a few features of our new plane.

We're happy to have it. And we think our passengers will be, too.

 **Lufthansa**

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kissing time

Two Munich students have set a new world kissing record, beating the 7 April 1970 time set by two London students.

David Atkinson, 20 and his 19-year-old girlfriend Jenny Winmill osculated for 40 seconds.

In Munich, business management student Frederic Arroyo, 25, kissed friend 22-year-old art student M. Schaeff for exactly 101 minutes in the previous record by five minutes twenty seconds.

The competition in Munich was organised by a local evening paper. It heard news of the record up in London for a marathon smooch.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 March)

Philandering

Maintenance must be paid to a farmer for his bull's "adultery" according to a Senate decision in Kennedy era. Yet so far they have succeeded merely in preventing the situation.

In a village on the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein a love-struck bull has disturbed his neighbour's meadows.

The neighbouring farmer sued the owner because the calves were puny for lack of coordination.

The court decided the bull's need for security, power politics and must pay 250 Marks per calf for the damage.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 March)

Smoking

Käte Strobel's Ministry of Family Affairs will in future allow non-smokers to be subjected to the blue nicotine-laden clouds of smoke.

The Minister has introduced a regulation that from now on in all ministry meetings and conferences should be a vote as to whether smoking is to be permitted or not.

Käte Strobel said that the Ministry could not a good example to everywhere on the health risks of the fillet on those who never even light a cigarette.

She said that whatever the result the vote there should at least be a smoking pause.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 March)

Pets allowed

Cats and dogs will not after all be under fire from the Bonn Ministry.

Helmut Westphal, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry assumed the Bundestag at question time that the Bundestag is not planned to prevent cat-keepers keeping cats and dogs as pets.

(DIE WELT, 3 March)

Family holdup

A sixteen year old girl in Frankfurt held up her mother and mother demanding one hundred Marks from them.

She brandished a pistol and threatened to shoot. The girl and her mother were taken to the police station.

Police state that the girl and her mother are of the same age were given 90 Marks by the mother and ten Marks by the 75-year-old granny.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 2 March)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Berlin plays a key role in the detente debate

limitation talks between the two super-powers, begun in Helsinki, will continue in Vienna. Salt will indicate whether the defusing of the international situation has reached a stage sufficient for a solution to the crucial problem of detente, arms control, to appear feasible.

Progress at the Four-power talks in the old Control Commission building in West Berlin is, then, on the one hand a sine qua non for success at the Vienna Salt talks. At the same time the Berlin talks are unlikely to come to a successful conclusion unless progress is made on arms control.

And not until agreement has been reached on both points can there be any hope of an agreement on the renunciation of the use of force between Bonn and Moscow or of progress towards an improvement in relations between Bonn and East Berlin, which cannot be said to have improved as a result of the Erfurt summit.

The Berlin Question thus plays a key role for the progress of attempts to bring about a relaxation of tension on other fronts. It is high time a serious attempt were made to attempt to find a solution.

Governing Mayor Schütz of West Berlin recently registered anxiety lest the entire corpus of detente collapse as a result of the Berlin problem being let slide so long that one day it is realised that a solution is impossible.

This anxiety could be put in stronger terms. Were the Allies to be agreed on all issues relating to detente except West Berlin the pressure on the city could become unbearable.

What is in fact at stake? At a time when the West was beginning to try its hand at attempting a relaxation of ten-



Behind closed doors Allied representatives met in West Berlin on 26 March to discuss the Berlin problem. The talks, held in the former headquarters of the Control Commission, were opened by Kenneth Rush, US ambassador in Bonn. The French (left), British (facing), Soviet (right) and American delegations (with backs to camera) are here seen at the conference table. (Photo: dpa)

sion the Soviet Union exploited the exposed situation of West Berlin to bring pressure to bear on this country and the West to take a less energetic line on reunification.

The more this policy succeeded, the more the GDR hoped to gain acceptance for its demands for a change in the political status of West Berlin "since West Berlin, when all is said and done, is on GDR territory."

Ulbricht's final aim is clear, yet East Berlin's remaining content with the demand for "special unit" status for West Berlin was made out to be a generous concession on the East's part.

"Special unit" West Berlin is to limit its relations with the Federal Republic. At present the main emphasis is attached to demands that Bonn refrain from holding

parliamentary sessions in the former Reich capital.

It requires little imagination to work out what the next demands will be, though. Pressure will be brought to bear on Bonn to end financial support for the city, pull out Federal bodies such as the headquarters of the Salary-Earners Insurance Scheme and so on and so forth. All in all the aim is to change the status quo to the East's advantage.

In West Berlin itself, on the other hand, and the three Western powers basically agree with the local authorities, the aim felt to be desirable is that of "recognition of the accrued realities of the city," a phrase used by Governing Mayor Schütz.

West Berlin itself would like to maintain the presence of the three Western powers and uphold relations with this country without attempts to intervene by the GDR. It would like incontestably free access between the Federal Republic and the city.

A fundamental restriction with regard to any of these three demands would jeopardise West Berlin's very existence. As a result the general aim must be to largely maintain the status quo.

Preparations for the meeting between Chancellor Brandt and Premier Stoph brought to light the bulk of the two sides' diametrically opposed stands. The leeway for negotiation is extraordinarily narrow.

What appears to be prestige issues soon prove to be legal claims as a matter of principle involving direct and specific conclusions.

The Berlin talks, then, are a test case that will show to what extent Moscow is genuinely interested in a relaxation of tension between East and West. The Soviet Union's precarious economic position could swing the Kremlin in favour of detente.

Will the Kremlin, basing its approach on the principle of proletarian internationalism, that is to say, Moscow knows best, be able to induce East Berlin to make substantial permanent concessions? The fate of progress towards detente largely depends on the answer to this one question.

Axel Seeborg

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 March 1970)

US troop presence in Europe is a must for all concerned

Chancellor Brandt will have hard time of it in the United States: President Nixon will be expecting his German visitor to field sound arguments in the struggle against increasingly powerful forces in Washington that favour not only a reduction in troop strength in Europe but also a cut in American commitments on the Continent.

Willy Brandt continually points out that it is not a matter of defending West Berlin and the Federal Republic and that the Americans need not feel themselves to be mercenaries in European pay.

If the United States wishes to retain great power status and come to terms with the Soviet Union from a position of self-confidence it must first and foremost see to its own interests in Europe, last but not least the troop presence that visibly adds emphasis to these interests.

It is less a matter of the military importance of the US presence in Europe than one of its political significance.

The United States is contractually bound not to reduce the strength of its

troops stationed in this country, before the present offset payments agreement expires on 30 June 1971. "What then is the problem?"

Even if the Federal government were to succeed in retaining a US presence in the form of "paid mercenaries," the political benefit would be virtually nil. America's interest in Europe would no longer be credible.

The other, frequently discussed possibility, that of strengthening the Bundeswehr as a replacement for US troops, is equally dubious in political terms. Further strengthening of the Bundeswehr would seriously endanger efforts to bring about a relaxation of tension in Europe.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 26 March 1970)

In the meantime the strategic arms

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Cheese, wine and scenery in the Allgäu

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE quarterly review is included with this issue.

Eastern Bloc, the recognition of the "fact of two German states" existing, specific progress has yet to be reported. The most progress toward rapprochement has been made in Warsaw.

This country's moves have nonetheless improved the general atmosphere and an attempt is now being made to pass the ball into the Allied court.

Preparations for the Erfurt summit clearly showed that the two German states are unable to come any closer to reaching agreement on West Berlin, so the Allies are to try their hand. For sound reasons the Four-power talks can be expected to be a lengthy business.

In the meantime the strategic arms

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Spring in the air in Moscow, says negotiator Bahr

Stuttgarter Zeitung
 (Stuttgarter Zeitung)

Legend has it that Christopher Columbus once settled the problem of standing up a boiled egg by firmly cracking the shell of an egg against the table-top, so flattening one end.

"That," Secretary of State Egon Bahr of the Chancellor's Office concluded in praise of his proposal, "is my Columbus's egg."

"Not much of an egg," Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, his opposite number, less enthusiastically commented, to which Bahr countered "Would you go to the pains of laying a particularly large egg if you were a hen, Minister?"

The Soviet delegation had to smile at Bahr's quick and ready wit but the next egg he had to offer was still felt to be too small to make the concession he had hoped to gain.

At quarter past ten on the evening of Saturday, 21 March, the Soviet and West German delegations parted company after 31 hours of talks without Egon Bahr having achieved his aim of agreement on the progress made towards a treaty on renunciation of the use of force.

A joint communiqué was not issued, the two delegations submitted separate reports to their respective governments and Soviet agreement on the establishment of consulates-general in Leningrad and Hamburg was the consolation prize.

On his arrival at Moscow airport the evening before Bahr had still considered it a matter of course that after five and more weeks of negotiation an attempt would be made to summarise the progress made in the form of a joint communiqué.

Yet Soviet delegate Tokovinin, the man who welcomed him at Sheremetyevo, promptly announced a Soviet request for amendments to the draft final communiqué on which he and Herr von Treskow of the Federal Republic embassy had spent two days arguing the toss.

Andrei Gromyko, who returned from a

two-day visit to Czechoslovakia at five p.m. on the Saturday and two hours later met Egon Bahr for a further three hours at the conference table, had already documented his change of mind.

Regardless of a renewed call for vigilance in the face of "dangerous expressions of revanchism and neo-Nazi activity in the Federal Republic" the Prague final communiqué had made mention of "a change in Federal Republic policy towards recognition of the realities resulting from the Second World War and subsequent developments."

Once the Soviet Union had taken this view of Bonn's policies it is hardly surprising that no need was felt to agree to a joint paper that was vague as to what constituted reality.

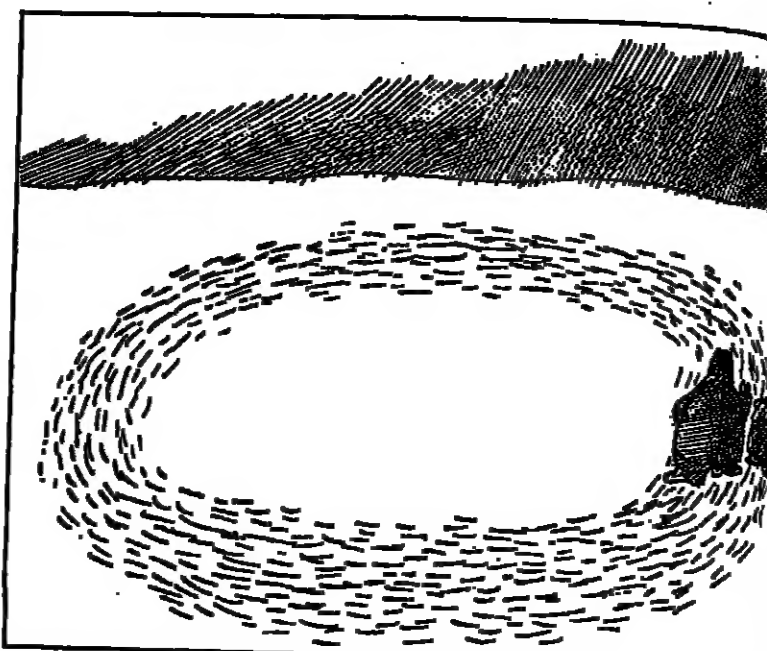
Another difficulty in phrasing a common denominator was that a number of points regarding the agreement on renunciation of the use of force had been clarified while others remained controversial. At this stage both sides appear to have felt it advisable to avoid joint formulation of differences of opinion and to rely instead on the outcome of further talks.

It is increasingly evident that the Soviet Union is counting on time being on its side as regards Bonn coming to acknowledge the realities of the situation. There might, the feeling appears to be, be a swing towards recognition of the GDR in this country.

Besides, there is a link between the Moscow talks and the Berlin Four-power discussions, not to mention Chancellor Brandt's talks with GDR Premier Stoph and the negotiations between Bonn and Warsaw. Developments at all four conference tables could have repercussions on the course of events at the other three.

This is particularly true of the Four-power talks on Berlin. The Soviet Union is clearly awaiting the outcome of the Berlin talks before bringing discussion of the West Berlin problem with Bonn to a conclusion.

Moscow does not acknowledge a legal responsibility for West Berlin as far as



Perpetuum mobile

(Cartoon: Florenz)

Bonn is concerned but it is realized that this country has an interest in the fate of the city. Recognition of the realities of the situation probably refers to the existing state of affairs in West Berlin too.

The Soviet Union appears prepared to tolerate certain existing links between West Germany and West Berlin, particularly economic and financial ties, provided these ties are not underscored all too heavily by means of political demonstrations by Bonn - Bundestag sessions or acts of political sovereignty in the city, for instance.

As regards full diplomatic recognition of the GDR by Bonn, Moscow and East Berlin are in full agreement, with the possible exception that Moscow is a little more flexible in respect of deadlines.

A refusal by Bonn to accord East Berlin full diplomatic recognition is hardly sufficient reason for the Soviet Union to chill off talks with the Federal Republic on all other issues. The communiqué issued on 27 February following Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to East Berlin includes a recognition formula on which Bonn and Moscow could reach agreement.

In the communiqué Mr Gromyko mentioned sovereign equality, respect of territorial integrity and inviolability of state frontiers and social orders as criteria of relations between all countries. These are criteria to which Bonn no longer objects in respect of East Berlin.

INTRA-GERMAN SUMMIT

Erfurt - the acorn from which a tall oak may grow

The train that took Chancellor Willy Brandt to the momentous talks in Erfurt has returned to Bonn.

What was discussed in Erfurt by the representatives of the two parts of Germany and what happened there is now put under the microscope, studied and evaluated.

There is ample time before 21 May, when Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph meet for the second time, to sound out the contents of Erfurt and seek a foothold for a second round of talks.

Until the next Willy-Willi meeting in Erfurt the German Policy signals are back to red, and the brakes are on again after the turbulent events in Erfurt which were compressed into a mere twelve hours.

The so-called enemy-state at the United Nations Charter, membership in which and 107, which grant the Allies the right to intervene in Germany, are now caught up in a new way to a sober that can be considered solved.

The articles as such will not be altered and what was said there, plunged from the Charter but we already have one answer to one seems to have been reached question on hand. It is a clear answer in Moscow talks on an auxiliary like positive to the question whether it the Soviet Union and the Federal right, useful and sensible to embark public propose to base mutual talks with the powers-that-be in the "particularly" on Article 2 of other part of Germany.

Charter, which specifies that all: Even the Opposition, which expressed of the UN agree to regulate interclouds and reservations about all other conflict by peaceful means and insights of Erfurt, agrees with this answer. from the threat or use of force age. It was Rainer Barzel who called the territorial integrity or political Erfurt meeting a historic event in the dence of any country.

The degree to which the August Brandt's return. Potsdam Agreement is to remain excessive eloquence is out of place the Federal Republic, is perhaps. The quotation from Goethe which aspect of the agreement on non-use of force on which observers at the of the use of force on which the meeting: "This is the first day of a new epoch and you can say that you were

After a quarter of a century of present at the beginning," is exaggerated enmity and animosity between considering the status of those par- Bonn normalising relations participating and the effect of their delibe- the two countries must necessarily. Erfurt did not produce in itself difficult and time-wasting procedural decisions that will have a great "There can be no denying this effect on the future.

spring even in Moscow but you! This meeting of political leaders from how much can go by the board both sides was designed to sweep away weather is bad in May," Bahr says the top layer of dust from day to day over goulash and Moselle on the politics. It was a careful groping enter Saturday evening. In May the next into the jungle of worries and fears that of talks begins.

Josef Riedel

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 22 March 1970)



People's Police hold back the crowds waiting to give Willy Brandt a stirring welcome in Erfurt on 19 March.

though undertones in the Bundestag debate seemed to suggest this.

Brandt's reaction to Stoph's attacks, his deep feeling for the people in the other part of Germany which showed in his reaction to the enthusiasm of the people of Erfurt are not consistent with accusations levelled against the Chancellor that he is a stateless person, who considers the idea of Germany as a nation worthless, and holds bowing and scraping to the powers-that-be in the East to be worth everything.

Willy Brandt's composure in Erfurt left behind a strong lasting impression. Part of this was provided by the trip from Erfurt via Weimar to Buchenwald. The Chancellor was not afraid to travel that dreadful road that symbolises Germany's decline from a humane nation to the bestiality of mass slaughter in the War.

Erfurt was the beginning, no more, but no less. The concrete outcome of the meeting there was the return visit of Willi Stoph to Kassel planned for 21 May. That in itself is a success since continued talks bolster the hope that one day the German Democratic Republic government will find itself forced to come to a decision.

For Ulbricht and Stoph to retrace the steps they have already taken on the road to rapprochement would mean a con-

siderable loss of face and prestige. The cheap propaganda methods employed in the German Democratic Republic calling the Federal Republic a holed of revanchism, militarism and Nazism will carry less weight than ever now that representatives of this country, Brandt and Egon Franke, have received such a warm welcome from the people of Erfurt.

All this changes nothing of the fact that Germany is divided. Rapprochement on questions of principles did not come about in Erfurt and will not come about. The status quo will remain a reality for a long time.

This is the bitter fact that a country divided for twenty-five years and impregnated with the diametrically opposite extreme social systems and interests of the Soviet Union and the United States must face.

There is no quick way out and no rule of thumb for success. The best chance of success can only lie in continuing the talks begun in Erfurt, leading from these to negotiations and attempting despite all differences to come to agreements that will make life easier for citizens of the two Germanies. The greatest encouragement we have for pursuing this attempt came from the people of Erfurt.

G. M. Lankau

(Lilbacker Nachrichten, 22 March 1970)

The Khmer uprising against Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's people's prince, brings to light dangerous aspects of the Indo-China conflict. Initial chary reactions to the coup d'état in Phnom Penh clearly indicate that it is as awkward for the United States as it is for Russia and China.

The response also shows how little leeway the new rulers of Cambodia have: their room to manoeuvre within the limits of neutrality and independence is blocked by the highly precarious balance of power in the Asian theatre.

Prince Sihanouk may have encouraged massive disregard for the sovereignty of his country by the warring communist forces in Vietnam but apart from diplomatic offensives his successors have little alternative but to respect this highly explosive inheritance.

From the purely military viewpoint the changed situation in Cambodia appears at first glance to be most promising: A joint Cambodian-South Vietnamese-American front against communist forces regardless of territorial limits could ease the burden of warfare in the South of Vietnam and cut off North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops particularly in the Mekong delta from their lines of supply and communication. Such a move, however, would President Thieu has already pointed out this promising aspect, albeit with extreme

Cambodian coup may prove a pitfall

caution. Yet this is precisely where the worm could turn - and the prospect must make the Americans shudder.

What, in the circumstances, is to stop Hanoi from declaring people's war in Cambodia as it did in Laos beforehand and mobilising the 40,000 troops it has at the ready in the country against the far weaker Cambodian army?

This would confront President Nixon with the politically suicidal dilemma of whether or not to extend US military involvement to Cambodia and admit the total failure of Washington's doctrine of a withdrawal from the Asian mainland.

Cambodia's 'bold' move proves a trap for the Americans if the new leaders in Phnom Penh were to decide to launch a military attack on North Vietnamese troops in their country of their own accord and without outside assistance. (The alarming parallel between this potential state of affairs and the situation in Laos is self-evident. Just like Vietnam, Phnom Penh would not have the slightest

chance of successfully coping with overwhelming North Vietnamese forces camouflaged as a popular front.

How would, how could Washington respond to this state of affairs in view of the Laos crisis and the renewed frontal attack to which it is being subjected by political critics at home over Laos?

One has visions of an extension of the Vietnamese and Laotian conflicts extending to the whole of Indo-China, and probably Thailand too. Hanoi would virtually be compelled to bridge the military gap in Laos and continue its advance to the Mekong.

So far there is no reason to assume that Sihanouk's successors in Phnom Penh are not fully aware of the situation and its possible consequences. They have, for instance, stressed that they intend to continue to pursue a policy of neutrality.

On the other hand, Moscow, Peking and Hanoi will also realise that no advantage, is to be gained from the fearful consequences of meddling with the balance of power. It is largely up to them to decide whether or not the political consequences in Cambodia and the possible skirmishing between Phnom Penh and Hanoi are to trigger off an explosive chain reaction in South East Asia.

Friedhelm Kenna
 (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 22 March 1970)

The German Tribune

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Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH
 75, Schöne Aussicht, Hamburg 1
 Tel.: 0410-2510-10 • Telex 04100
 Advertisingsales: Lit. No. 1

Printed by:
 J. G. Ruck and Verlagsgesellschaft
 Hamburg-Blankenese

Distributed in the USA by:
 MASS MAILINGS, Inc.
 530 West 26th Street
 New York, N.Y. 10011

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints are published in cooperation with editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, not abridged or editorially reworked. In all correspondence, please quote your subscription number, which appears on the masthead of your address.

Willy Brandt reports to Bundestag on the Erfurt talks

has taken up till now and said nothing there that he has not uttered at least once in recent weeks and months, we can only conclude that it is not only the finer details of Brandt's policies that do not suit the Opposition parties, CDU and CSU, but basically the whole course of them as well.

The Opposition should be clear in its mind that the Chancellor's intention (if it is not to founder before it is even launched) can only succeed so long as we are no longer willing to stick to formulae and concepts that are outdated.

They say Rainer Barzel has leaped into the vocabulary of days of yore is even more difficult to understand when Brandt has left no doubt that he too considers certain positions are not to be surrendered and that a whole series of demands made by the German Democratic Republic cannot be met since they have no "legal and moral basis".

This Chancellor has said that he left Erfurt with the distinct impression that it would be easier today to bring about a warmer climate in the icy relations between the two parts of Germany. It is necessary to take a sceptical attitude to this statement.

But to treat it as Barzel has obviously done and come to the conclusion that it shows falseness and no will other than the will to acceptance is to do Brandt an injustice and to underestimate the efforts he has made.

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But to treat it as Barzel has obviously done and come to the conclusion that it shows falseness and no will other than the will to acceptance is to do Brandt an injustice and to underestimate the efforts he has made.

If we are to come to some kind of agreement with the German Democratic Republic this will of course involve compromises. Inasmuch as we expect negotiators on the other side to make a few 'concessions' and not make recognition in international law the prerequisite for negotiations, we too must be prepared to set aside our ideal concepts and steer a middle course. Otherwise all attempts to come to an agreement now or later will be in vain, and we should not delude ourselves into thinking otherwise.

Today the German Democratic Republic is also interested in these attempts. Willi Stoph is prepared to continue the talks begun in Erfurt in two months' time in Kassel. Despite many Socialist Unity Party bulletins which were anything but cordial the other side has shown the will to remain in contact. The reasons for this are diverse. The essence is to take our chances however slim they may be.

After the trip to Erfurt Chancellor Brandt has obviously not let himself be led into thinking he has achieved more than he really has.

The path he has trodden and which he will now continue to tread will be long and hard, certainly longer than the distance between Erfurt and Kassel. The next stepping-stone along this way.

Hans-Jörg Sattler

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 21 March 1970)

HOME AFFAIRS

Better training
for a better
police force

SONNTAGSBLATT

At like those judges who supported their wage claims with occasional measures of their own — fine Bundestag members for parking and allow thieves to get away with cars belonging to senior officials, the people you make responsible for planning police administration. Then they might realise how few you are, how imperfect your training is for you to deal with problems posed by contemporary life. This could be the advice given to the police force.

The police have now been reduced to the state of neglected, protesting men. What reasons can be put forward for the concern felt by the group that has an extremely high estimation of the common good (75 per cent of policemen interviewed by Frankfurt sociologist Liselotte Hinz wanted it to be placed above group interests) and 89 per cent of whom consoled themselves that the injustice done to them was needed by the general public whether they recognised this or not?

It is indeed the process of social reform that has revolutionised the role of the police official. This process found him unprepared and as he was immediately included in this process through the law and orders he was given he had little opportunity of pondering objectively its causes.

This has now changed. The ill-considered, belligerent nature of such people as Berlin police chief Klaus Hübner can no longer be regarded as representative for the policeman's interpretation of his role. The police force is of course not a homogeneous group.

Consciousness of problems involved is generally further developed than in the case of Frankfurt's Police President Gerhard Littmann who said to Social Democrat delegates who had criticised him that no single controlling organ had ever warned the police not to behave as they had done.

A situation that can be regarded as symptomatic occurred recently at Loccum Evangelical Academy. When Cologne professor Karl Heinrich Frauf made a positive, conservative interpretation of the police; constitutional and administrative law in the question of demonstrations, police chiefs, police instructors and representatives of the police trade union present stood up against him.

Local councils call for multi-purpose ID card

If the suggestion of this country's district councils congress is accepted the introduction of the general identity card in 1972 and 1973 will be accompanied, with people's records being transferred to punched-cards and the introduction of a general pass that will function as an ID card, passport, birth certificate, proof of nationality, inoculation form, driving licence, car licence, cheque card and other permits.

The congress suggested that the standardised pass should consist of two hard plastic cards about the same size as present



Hamburg police cadets college

(Photo: Cont-Press)

They did not know what to make of such theses reminiscent of the philosopher Hegel as they are no longer appropriate to the situation. They prefer to make use of the findings of modern psychology as occasionally practised in Munich under the direction of Georg Slobier. Hamburg's Senator for Home Affairs, Heinz Ruhnau, also advocated psychology at the Loccum conference.

A scientific and technological approach to problems — this too can be manipulated — demands radical re-thinking by the police. And as thought cannot be simply demanded but must be practised intensively and kept fresh police officials need a new, more appropriate training and continual further training. What they demand today, aided and abetted by the present situation with increasing cases of theft, growing traffic problems and violent posts within the force, are better chances of promotion. They will achieve this and increased civic prestige only

Minister advocates
British-style bobby

Willy Weyer, Home Minister of the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, wishes to improve yet further the relationships between police and citizens.

Weyer says, "I see my goal as making the Federal Republic policeman into a sort of German bobby."

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 19 March 1970)

when linked with an increased professional qualification and, therefore, better training. In future they must be a sort of social engineer, similar to demands made by progressive judges for their own status. Munich police psychologist Rolf Umbach once described their function as police technician.

As long as the majority of police

cheque cards and could be produced at the same time as the punched card at the population statistics office.

Part of the pass should also contain the person's birth certificate number, blood group and rhesus factor as well as other usual details. Inoculation certificates could be recorded on the reserve side.

The second part of the pass should contain a picture and the person's signature. This section would be changed every five years while the other half would be valid all through the person's life.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March 1970)

Police threat LABOUR
protest measure Variable working hours lead
to greater efficiency

DIE WELT

Police officials, members of the Trade Union of this country servants' association, are threatened with demonstration.

The Criminal Police Commission of a chance," a man said at the Police Trade Union, a branch of Labour Exchange. "We can't get servants' association, announced by a charlatan." The firm then put an that protest action was planned advertisement in the paper: "Wanted: government and Federal state charlatans to arrange her own working take measures within the workers."

months towards better and stand. The telephone never stopped ringing organisation, training, pay and equal the firm received 65 applications in of the criminal police.

Crimes, the union said, had then departing employees gave as their increased in the Federal Republic because of leaving the lack of variable and the number of cases of working hours.

Only a police force with highly variable working hours. But variable work- cations could halt this trend, it is hours are still in their infancy. The The union made the following list of majority of both management and

1: Organised crime should be taken on do not have to courage to throw a police force with standardised off tradition.

2: A research institute should be made the initiative. Christian Schubert of blished to develop practical measures.

3: The police force should be equipped with modern equipment.

4: Police should receive quality training and further training and, following from this, a higher wage level.

(DIE WELT, 18 March 1970)

The force is
social service

Federal President Gustav Heinrich says that the new police institution in decision-making, involving a centre in Alsterdorf, a suburb of great deal of thought.

burg, should contribute to police. Alfred Hüller, an expert in this field, burg, should contribute to police. Alfred Hüller, an expert in this field, burg, should contribute to police. Alfred Hüller, an expert in this field, burg, should contribute to police.

He added that the function of police force had long been seen as putting into practice of the State's ship's will and the order desired by it.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 March 1970)

Many GDR soldiers
defect to the West

Since 1961 until the beginning of December 1969 as many as 15 soldiers serving in the German Democratic Republic People's Army are reported to have deserted to the West.

Commenting on this statistic, *Sozial und Technik*, a periodical backed by Defence Ministry, said that this represented the highest for desertion any army in Europe.

But it would be wrong to draw premature conclusions. This cannot be seen as desertion of the normal type. It is desertion from the armed forces, desertion from a State, from a way of life.

Many conscripts have tried to get posting near the zonal border as this is the only chance of escape.

(DIE WELT, 9 March 1970)

and do not want to take a step down the social ladder. On the other the mistrust and suspicion caused by variable working hours must also be examined in the interests of the staff among others. In some concerns clocking-on can be replaced by shift books or attendance sheets.

An aim well in the future is performance work, commissions carried out, for instance or claims that the employee has read through.

Economist Christel Kaemmerer discovered at a Munich Ironmongery dealers that had introduced variable working hours:

—Divergencies from normal working hours are on average half an hour in the morning and in the evening. Employees who had a long way to work or those had to come along particular awkward roads soon changed their working hours so that they could miss the rush hour. (To aid local traffic in the rush hour period Transport Minister Georg Leber is to start an experiment involving variable working hours in his Ministry on 1 April.)

—Women often took a longer lunchtime break to go shopping. Instead of the normally unproductive hour after lunch the concern received a working hour in the evening that was calmer and far more productive. The women themselves got home earlier than usual as they missed the rush hours and had done their shopping in empty stores at midday.

—Only when personal needs were pressing did employees pick other times of day. Stand-ins were rarely needed.

—When personal matters had to be attended to during the day employees chose of their own accord hours in which little work was done. The hours were made up in peak periods, obviating the need for overtime.

—Overtime thus decreased and hours when little work was done were swapped with peak periods.

—Stand-ins, formerly insufficiently trained, were now so well informed that were indeed in the position to be fully-fledged operatives. The training of new blood was solved far better than previously when it was hardly possible for young people to think and act independently for a short time.

—Fluctuation decreased under its normal level. Freedom and independence



Clocking in is more fun when you can get the shopping done beforehand

(Photo: Cont-Press)

was far more highly rated than a few Marks more in wage packets given by competitors.

—Inter-employee relations improved. Employees became more friendly and considerate to each other as they needed each other more than before.

—Dishonesty between superiors and subordinates largely disappeared. Employees no longer needed to invent missed buses when they arrived thirty minutes late at work.

—Twenty-four hour sickness completely how died out. Here too employees realised that they no longer had to invent illnesses when they were too embarrassed to ask for a few hours off to attend to an urgent family matter.

—As freedom of action is only possible when work permits, that is when the employee himself has thought over what he has to do ensure that his position is always occupied, there is a far more responsible attitude. Performance reserves were mobilised and employees became conscious of their responsibility within the concern.

—Outsiders who tried at first to see to private matters at peak working periods, so overburdening their colleagues, were very soon and effectively called to order by the group. It proved that objections from the group were far more effective than a rebuke from a superior.

—Productivity increased slightly while mistakes caused by carelessness became much rarer.

—On the whole it could be seen that

Representative sample to give basic
information for careers research

This year the Federal Labour Exchange office is to interview 85,000 workers concerning their past career, training, present work and requirement and conditions.

Male workers, employees, officials and the self-employed will give detailed reports on what they have learnt, when and for how long, what they have done since then and how often they have changed jobs and the reasons why.

The results of these discussions to be held at the place of work will then be evaluated by the office's department for careers research at Erlangen. The information gained should help the office to pay more attention to modern developments in the work and career adviser services at labour exchanges.

Those responsible for labour administration admit that career research in the Federal Republic lacks basic information. If young people are to be advised in their choice of career or older people in changing their jobs more must be known

on the prospects of the profession. Employees should be able to rely on suggestions by careers advisers at the labour exchanges in so far as this is possible according to the extent of knowledge on labour and economic development.

But first career research has to proceed from the prevailing conditions if it wishes to determine what professions have prospects in ten or fifteen years.

The investigation now beginning is new in the international field too. The only place where there has been similar work is in the United States. But there only 15,000 people were interviewed. In view of the high total population of the United States this sample seems to be of negligible representative value.

In choosing the sample in this country a process of chance distribution was utilised. For example those interviewed all had a name beginning with "G" and were born on the first three days of a month.

(Kieker Nachrichten, 14 March 1970)

this system made white-collar employees and manual workers cooperative colleagues.

—The actual attendance and absence times gave the firm's organisation interesting information about the peak periods and slack times in the various departments. This evidence is of inestimable value for completing the workplace analyses and for the total horizontal organisation of the concern.

—Variable working hours call for the interchangeability of personnel. Each employee tries to find a deputy in the group who is best suited to take over his work while he is absent. This often results in an improvement to the stand-in problem — abilities are discovered that are not recorded on any personal files.

As well as these advantages, variable working hours also have their disadvantages and difficulties. Higher costs result. Porters must stay at their posts longer, more light and heating is needed.

The greatest difficulties come in the legal sphere. Worker protection regulations must be brought into accord with variable working hours. The reckoning of overtime becomes a problem with variable working hours. And too many firms still work out wages and salaries every week.

It is naturally more difficult to introduce variable working hours in a production industry than in administration. In production industries variable working hours normally demand certain buffer times. But even the production line does not exclude variable working hours a priori. Before the conveyor belt runs, a certain amount of time is needed for preparation and extra time is also needed after the belt is stopped. Futurologists say that the production line of the future will be different to those today.

Another difficulty is the fact that not all employees are enthusiastic about variable working hours. A Swiss at the congress reported that only some ten per cent of employees in his firm had participated. The other ninety per cent had not wanted to depart from their habit of catching the same bus at the same time every morning with the same friends. Representatives of firms in this country were able to give far more positive reports to the congress.

There are already about forty firms in the Federal Republic that have officially introduced variable working hours in some form or other. Soon a sickness insurance firm employing some 2,000 people is to experiment in this field.

The congress organisers won friends at Essen. A discussion group will now meet on neutral ground, perhaps as guests of an association of the Economic Relations Curatorium. Unions too are invited. The Ministry of Labour too must be made to take an interest in the venture.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 16 March 1970)

■ ART

Munich exhibition reviews
European Expressionism

An exhibition just opened in Munich's Haus der Kunst is devoted to one of the most popular trends in art this century, Expressionism.

Herwarth Walden, editor of the weekly *Sturm* coined the word in 1911 as an umbrella term for all the trends and directions in art at that time, including Cubism and abstract art.

Art history uses the term in a narrower sense as the natural reaction to Impressionism of the nineteenth century. The preliminary stages can be seen in the works of Van Gogh, the Belgian James Ensor, Edvard Munch and Ferdinand Hodler, whose main characteristics are expressive, powerful colours, simplification of form and the replacement of space by surface colours.

The Haus der Kunst has already had one big exhibition dealing with a similar topic in 1966 with Fauvism and Early Expressionism.

This year's exhibition, European Expressionism, shows the heyday of Expressionism in the decade from 1910 to 1920 and devotes most space to German artists who were strongly influenced by Edvard Munch.

But the Expressionistic trends of the Ecole de Paris are also shown as are Belgian and Dutch artists whose works are largely unknown in this country, and who are yet to be discovered. Works by Beckmann, Grosz and Dix show succinctly the further artistic development out of Expressionism.

Logically, a part of the exhibition is set aside for forerunners of Expressionism. These works include Van Gogh's *Self Portrait with a Straw Hat* painted in 1887, Edvard Munch's famous *Cry* and Gauguin's *Portrait of Vincent Van Gogh with a Sunflower*.

The upper storey houses the most beautiful items of the exhibition, the woodcuts. It is in engravings, especially woodcuts, that Expressionism attains its purest form. Almost all the 134 engravings have been lent by Bismarck's Folkwang Museum.

They begin with etchings by James Ensor and end with Otto Dix, Ernst Barlach and Oskar Kokoschka. In between are the serious woodcuts of "Die Brücke" school painters Heckel, Kirchner, Nolde and Schmidt-Rottluff and the Blue Rider group Kandinsky, Klee, Franz Marc and Heinrich Campendonk.

Edvard Munch is represented by two well-known etchings: *The Kiss* and *The Couple* (1896) and the famous lithograph *Midnight and Vampire* (1908). As many as ten works show Lyonel Feininger to be a superb woodcut artist.

The 182 pictures in the lower storey are in various media.

Verlarity, rather than a uniform style, was characteristic of Expressionist art in Germany. The history of German Expressionism is that of artistic individuality with all the advantages and disadvantages that entails. Take, for instance, George Grosz's *Jack the Ripper* (1918). (Photo: Kaja)

are arranged according to countries. France comes first. Artists from all Europe were united at the Ecole de Paris. We can see here Chagall's original *Fairy Tale Pictures* together with Picasso's *Man sitting with a Glass* that shows only remote Expressionist tendencies.

Fernand Leger and the wide-eyed *Lady in Pink* by Raoul Dufy, Andre Derain's larger than life *Dance* and the unusual colour combinations by Bohemian Frantisek Kupka lead to the works of Henri Matisse, the grand master of the Fauves whose art propagated similar ideas at the same time as German Expressionism.

In the large German section can be seen everything that has proved most popular since the days of Expressionism and provides frequent subjects for reproductions. Marc's *Blue Horse* and *Red Deer* are on show together with Ernst Ludwig Kirchner's strongly coloured canvases, Heckel's fine landscapes, Lyonel Feininger's geometrical town impressions, Jawlensky's preference for blue and Kandinsky's half-abstract impressions.

A wall is devoted to both Oskar Kokoschka and Paul Klee. 85-year-old Schmidt-Rottluff's landscapes in burly, some, colours and Emil Nolde's mysteriously bright darkness in his paintings, *The Sea* and *Still Life with Burned Dancer* are, like Max Beckmann's bright scenes, examples of the most cultivated Expressionism.

Sometimes the Expressionist inclinations of the Dutch and the Belgians can only be guessed at. The European varieties of Expressionism include more possibilities of form than is commonly believed. Their influence can still be seen today.

One of the most expressive examples in this exhibition of an Expressionist that is at the same time fully exploited and overcome is Max Beckmann's *Self Portrait with a Red Scarf*. (Photo: Kaja)

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 10 March 1970)



The stylized escape scene over the roofs of the city — a typical still from 'The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari' (Photo: Deutsche Kin)

'Caligari and Caligariism' exhibition
opened in Berlin

In 1919 producer Erich Pommer paid two young men eight hundred Reichsmarks for an idea for a film. Worldwide success has never been bought since for as low a sum as this. The story, by authors Carl Mayer and Hans Janowitz, was entitled *The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari*.

When filmed by Robert Wiene it brought the German silent movie world overnight success. The first showing of the film was fifty years ago in Berlin, reason enough for *Deutsche Kinemathek* to devote an exhibition entitled *Caligari and Caligariism* to this, perhaps the most famous German film of all times.

It is also reason enough to deal once again with the reasons and background to the Caligari phenomenon.

The guest of honour at the opening ceremony for the exhibition at the exhibition at the Berlin Art Academy was Hermann Warm, one of the last survivors of that glorious age of the German film.

It was Warm together with colleagues Walter Ruttmann and Walter Ruttmann who forged the style of *Caligari*. To them must go more credit than to authors Mayer and Janowitz or even producer Pommer.

Janowitz or even producer Pommer whose later films never attained *Caligari*'s remotest comparison with the originality of *Caligari*.

Warm, Ruttmann and Reimann are an extreme Expressionistic decorative, typical through and through English play, when compared to the Naturalistic scenes, for the history of a mad fairground stallion, religious setup in Britain, and gaining Caligari and his dumb aide Cesare, poignancy from the English language and the idea was to have the film thought-provoking.

The idea was to have the film thought-provoking. *Caligari* was given its peculiar, rather than drama, younger contemporaries of charm by painted background, Shakespeare, who pondered to blood-Expressionist style, deformed, thirsty, horror tragedies around the turn of the nineteenth century.

As film historian Lott H. writes, "Cuneiform doors with strange-comedy and ghouliah play the main entrances, diagonal windows with frames seem to gnaw at the walls. Then three hours to put over the ideas of its lines, triangular shapes, move like a Cabal across black circles as a suggested plaster on the floor, dark, gleaming pleasure in this case, without holds on the edges of houses of doubt. In places this macabre potpourri is painted cast shadows. Like a night of horror of future events."

Crazy plans for a crazy film as it begins with the suicide of the old Earl of Gurney, who elects to hang himself in order to make his "visions" more vivid. Suddenly there he is, in his underpants with his three cornered hat and his sword on this do-it-yourself gallows.

With such an ancestry it is no wonder that the only son and heir is a schizophrenic. But, as I have already said, he is the heir and that motivates his post relations to take action. An intrigue ensues. And this is where the mad comedy really begins. Jack, the new Earl of Gurney, considers himself to be the God of Love. This is to be taken literally, meaning the god of love who is made sick by every kind of "negative-thinking".

Therefore he tempts the family with a confrontation with the god of vengeance after several other shots, for example a marriage to the Lady of the Camellias has not had the desired effect.

In fact Jack is cured and this shows the deeply pessimistic basic attitudes of this comedy, which is aggressive in all directions. In the end revenge, hate and evil horror triumph.

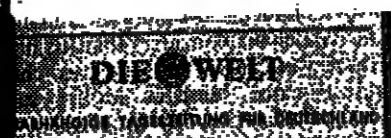
The God of Love becomes Jack the Ripper as soon as he is "normal" again, a murderer and ruthless terrorist.

In the House of Lords surrounded by slaving, grey-haired old men with pie foot in the grave, dressed in ermine and with a crown on his head Earl Jack, who as a madman was the embodiment of goodness, love and tolerance pleads with

the required spices and other ingredients, ranging from the Pastic Play of Grand Guignol, from pop song to opera parody.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 14 March 1970)

THEATRE

Peter Barnes's 'Ruling Classes'
premiered in Düsseldorf

William playwright Peter Barnes, 39, calls his play, *The Ruling Classes*, which has been highly praised in Britain, a tragic comedy. It has just been given its premiere in this country at the Düsseldorf Schauspielhaus.

The play is a rare theatrical brew with the required spices and other ingredients, ranging from the Pastic Play of Grand Guignol, from pop song to opera parody.

Presumably this mixture is the main reason for describing the play as baroque in an attempt to turn apparent shortcomings into a mannered virtue.

Martin Eslin, president of the International Arts Advisory Council at the Düsseldorf Schauspielhaus, translated the remotest comparison with the originality of *Caligari*.

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(Kleiner Nachrichten, 14 March 1970)

blood-stained hands for the death penalty.

Wolfgang Reichmann plays both parts, the old and the young. This is, or will certainly soon be, a dream-role for every powerful comic actor. What Reichmann is called upon to do and does so brilliantly is normally offered him by only about a dozen plays in all.

He is a lover and a murderer, a croftin and an elegant representative of the top bracket, he is weak-minded yet cool and calculating, he howls, whispers, stutters, hums, sings, bawls and begs for love.

He makes the transition from one role to the other without a transition period, and in some ways does it too well.

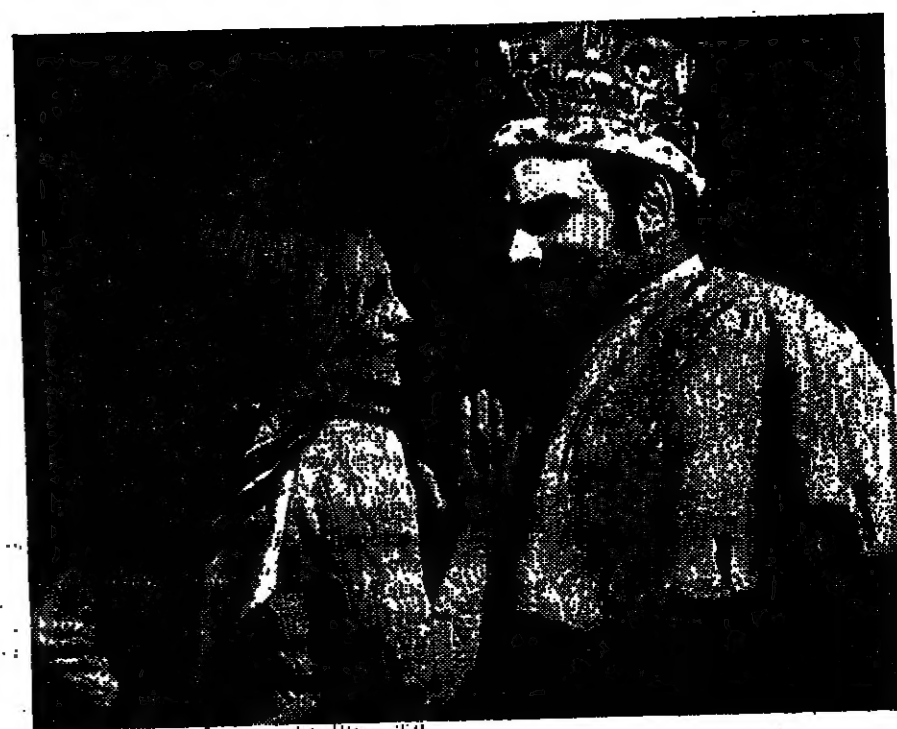
But this is certainly due to the English guest director Geoffrey Reeves who has obviously set his mind on the grotesque and exaggerated with great emphasis.

The most charming member of the twenty-strong cast is Nicole Heesters as the Lady of the Camellias who on the mad marriage night performs a complete striptease and dances with Reichmann an animal dance of love.

With great decency Tatjana Ivanov plays a beautiful and amorous Lady in this macabre play, Heinrich Ortmayr is a senile bishop, Alf Pankarter is the intriguing uncle and the servant Walter Taub comes from an earlier Nestroy farce.

It is striking that the only character in the play who is portrayed as being at all pleasant is a rather unintelligent politician (Peter Honnen) who approves the re-introduction of hanging. The minor characters are a picturesque series of comical, grotesque and bizarre types and caricatures.

So Florian (DIE WELT, 13 March 1970)



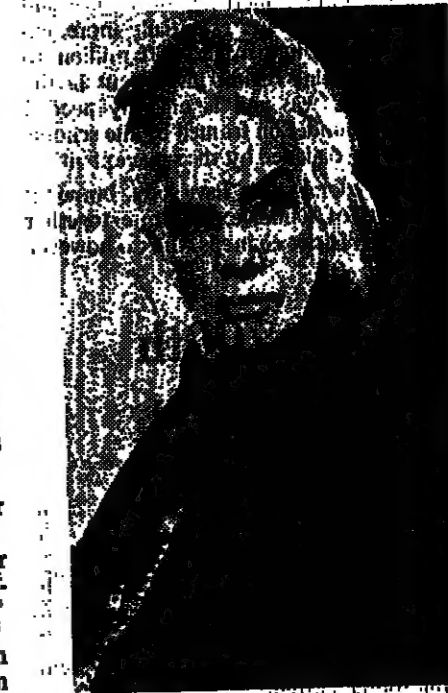
A scene from Peter Barnes's 'Ruling Classes' (Photo: Lore Bernbach)

Munich experiments with
'workshop opera'

Munich Opera has once again collected together within one week some of the most appropriate examples of modern opera.

They gave creditable performances of Zimmermann's *Soldaten*, Carl Orff's attempt to revive Aeschylus' *Prometheus* as a musical drama, an adroit translation of the chantable *Aucassin et Nicolette* into a Theatral framework by Günter Blas, Alban Berg's *Lulu* which has been rising to great popularity everywhere (though this is rather surprising) and a ballet evening.

(DIE WELT, 13 March 1970)



Elisabeth Flickenschildt (Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

She has acted some of modern literature's more gruesome female characters, such as Dürrenmatt's *Clara Zachanassian* in *The Visit* and his *Mephisto* in *The Physicist*.

Elisabeth Flickenschildt did not begin playing parts in Edgar Wallace films.

In 1962 in Stuttgart she staged Aeschylus' *The Persians* and played the part of Atossa.

Her repertoire spans two millennia and everything she acts becomes very up-to-date.

(Handelsblatt, 16 March 1970)

Elisabeth Flickenschildt,
the theatre's
magic first lady

Siegfried Meinhart, in his charming essay on the actress Elisabeth Flickenschildt, who recently celebrated her 65th birthday, describes her as "the magic first lady" of theatre in this country.

This description shows clearly what "Flicki" has done as an unquestioned representative of an institution that is open to question.

She has a magical acting talent and her work shows magnificent artistic merit.

But there is something about her performances which merits the description "exotic".

Anyone privileged to see Elisabeth Flickenschildt as Marthe Schwerdtlein in *Faust* as Queen Gertrude in *Hamlet* and as Clytemnestra in Jean Paul Sartre's *Les Mouches* will appreciate this secret mixture of strange amorality and sudden breakthroughs of accidental humanity which is unforgettable.

Elisabeth Flickenschildt was born and brought up in Hamburg and came via the Munich Kammerspiele (1933-36) to the Deutsches Theater in Berlin.

It was there that she first worked with Gustaf Gründgens. Later she again acted with him in Düsseldorf (1949) and in Hamburg (1957). This forms a whole chapter of modern German theatre history.

This programme must surely help to promote the image of modern works in opera house.

In addition there was an energetic guest performance by the Württemberg State Opera from Stuttgart of Penderecki's *The Devils of Loudun*.

Perhaps the most productive project to have been started here was an "experimental stage" by the opera company itself, commencing with Kagel's *Sur Scène* and *Spiegel* (based on Samuel Beckett) which was enjoyable and successful. Both innovations brought comparatively instructive ideas on the theme of what is possible in contemporary opera. The effect of the Penderecki opera was due entirely to the phenomenal direction of Günther Rennert. His scenic presentation of the women's mass hysteria and the church's exorcism involved great visual effects and in parts drastic methods of suggesting the importance of the action which owes a lot to the work and its integral power.

Although it is questionable whether Beckett's three part text-montage can stand additional music and song with its grinding monotony, the three singers (Monika Foukas, Helga Mösbauer and Erich Benno Wagner) did their best to bring their apathetic tripartite monologue into the shape of static senselessness while rooted to the spot in a windblown plastic casing.

The venue for this first five-finger exercise in the realms of the experimental was the large, trial stage at the Staatsoper with standing and seating accommodation for a mere 200 around the stage area.

It is important to note that the initial impulse to this came from the younger members of the ensemble led by composer and tympanist Walter Haupt.

Theatre Manager Günther Rennert gave encouragement and advice and put his opera house at the disposal of these enterprising young people without exposing the group to the criticism of partisanship but giving them breathing space in which to create, to work and to experiment, perhaps more so than at the first attempt.

At the moment it is important to note that Munich has initiated the idea of the "workshop opera".

Ulrich Dibelius (Handelsblatt, 12 March 1970)

EDUCATION

Politicians must act promptly to counter education crisis



Carl-Heinz Evers, West Berlin Education Senator
(Photo: Landeshilf Berlin)

Many politicians and journalists were quick to assert that Berlin's Education Senator Carl-Heinz Evers was not a real politician but an expert with a fixed ideology that brooked no compromise.

This argument totally distorts the reason why Evers resigned. It does not take into account that this unusually dramatic step could or should have been taken in almost any other Federal state capital.

Rhineland-Palatinate Education Minister Bernhard Vogel called Evers' resignation a noteworthy sign, adding that those Education Ministers who did not act in the same way should be plagued with a bad conscience. Party politics plays no role here as Evers is the most highly esteemed education expert of the Social Democratic Party while Vogel enjoys the same reputation with the Christian Democrats.

Evers said to the press that he resigned for socio-political reasons only. His long and harsh letter of resignation to the Governing Mayor of Berlin contained the financial facts. His plan for the further development of Berlin schools between

1971 and 1975 submitted last autumn contains exact figures for an educational policy orientated towards the future.

The Senate's decision on mid-term financial planning led to the breakdown of this plan. Not even small steps forward were allowed. Evers objects in his letter that of the 625 million Marks cut 570 million alone came from the educational sector. The foreseeable shortage of personnel was not considered. In past years school building always took a back seat, says Evers, and is now being put off and given the consolation that prospects in 1974 may be better.

Evers ends his letter, "The Senate's mid-term financial planning means that the educational development of Berlin will stagnate in the next few years and is partly even retrograde."

Berlin Finance Senator Heinz Strick tried to prove with figures that Evers is wrong. It is rather pointless to argue about the fractions of one per cent by which the proportion of school expenditure in the Berlin state budget has risen or fallen. The important thing is long-term trends and provisions, not only in Berlin but also in the other Federal states and in the central government.

Evers has given a political signal that all should take note of. In a recent discussion he announced that, in view of the financial demands of the education system in the next few years, it was important to start a new fight around arousing people, as Georg Ficht did in the mid-sixties with his series of articles in *Christ und Welt* on this country's educational catastrophe.

Total expenditure of central government, Federal states and district councils on schools rose from 10,800 million Marks in 1965 to 13,000 million in 1969. The percentage increase for science and the universities was essentially more, expenditure rising from 5,100 million to 7,500 million. Higher investment in the universities was and is urgently needed but the foundation formed by the schools was not broadened by the same extent.

The Federal states have so far borne 99 per cent of school expenditure together with the district councils who do however

survive from what the Federal states give them. They cannot increase educational expenditure unless important sectors such as water, sewage disposal and roads are to be prejudiced. This year the state of Baden-Württemberg spent forty per cent of the taxes it collected or 3,400 million Marks on education.

Central support expected to raise total education expenditure did not quite come off this year. Of the 3,000 million Marks allowed in the budget 305 million had to be stopped because of trade measures. To this sum must be added the 400 million stopped by the states.

In his budget speech Federal Finance Minister Alex Möller did not therefore want to arouse the impression that the field of education and science had been given sufficient consideration in the 1970 Budget or in financial planning up to 1973. He said that the 36 per cent growth in education expenditure compared with figures for 1969 was "a plain signal but nothing more."

Mid-term financial planning foresees a rise in the central government's expenditure for education and science from the 1969 figure of 2,500 million Marks to 5,600 millions by 1973. Its share of the total budget will thus increase from 3.1 to five per cent.

Fifty million Marks are being allocated to educational research and planning for the first time in the Federal Budget. But school expenditure unlike university expenditure will not rise as school policy is the concern of the Federal states.

Demarcation is inevitable until joint educational planning between the central government and Federal states which is just getting off the ground leads to a national educational budget. But expenditure will have to be higher than at present.

Joint planning should not be expected to produce all that much until parliamentarians and ministers of the central government and the Federal states do not take the political character of educational finance seriously.

At the moment local politicians specialising in education are faced with problems. The majority of members do not want to hear any more about educational matters. There are very few top party men who devote themselves to educational policy as others do with defence, foreign affairs and social welfare. Random speeches on important occasions are no use if politicians shy from the detailed work it involves and, because they find it tedious, pass it over to experts to play about with it.

It is horrid to make short-term trade procedures yardsticks for educational policy. Science Minister Hans-Louis Spiegel in the weekly periodical *Der Spiegel* of the different wavelengths of the two areas, adding, "Up to now this yardstick has unfortunately always been used and accepted. It is a certain educational task for us all to make it clear once and for all that this situation cannot be allowed to continue into the future."

This change of feeling in political practice means that the demands of politicians specialising in educational matters must be taken as seriously as Allied demands for troop costs or farmers' demands for subsidies.

It is therefore necessary to re-priorities in financial policy to other courses to those already in progress. Klaus von Dohnanyi, Parliamentary Secretary in the Federal Science Ministry, is demanding the abolition of subsidies on education.

When Evers was still Senator, he mandated a consequential peace involving a reduction in expenditure. Baden-Württemberg Minister Gleichauf considers that at times there were some tax increases. Federal Finance Minister Möller oracularly that somebody must do something new.

Frister, Chairman of the Education Trade Union, said after the resignation that Berlin would have other plans such as the construction of city motorways in favour of education. The city were not to become a "gun or arsenal for hand grenades and guns."

Have responsible politicians of the Federal Republic ever stopped to think what the chief transport system near future will be and whether ways and trunk roads, allocated money then education and mid-term financial planning, will add up to be glorious examples of investment?

Whatever the case, there are some serious economic forecasts issued by exact research that politicians use when wanting to set financial ties and prepare better solutions. Most serious educational problems, Georg Hartmut Altmann, Frankfurt.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 13 March 1970)

Chancellor Brandt's patrons Education Year

Kieler Nachrichten
LIEBENBERG AN SCHULEN-UND-LEHRERN

New efforts to raise the standard of education throughout the world are undertaken in 1970, declared the Assembly of the United Nations.

Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt stressed this at the first session of the International Education Year Institute on 10 March in Bonn. The Action Committee on 10 March in Bonn. The Chancellor Brandt has awarded and its branches on the Mediterranean and a place yet to be decided in Year in the Federal Republic and the Southern Hemisphere will house four that this country was ripe for the development of new values and the implementation of essential reforms in education and science and research.

He said that it was now a question of critically taking stock and setting the signposts for the next ten years.

At the session Brandt advocated an expansion of a merger in the policy of Europe. This country's cultural and cultural institutions abroad were special significance here, he said. Federal Republic should, on the occasion of the International Education Year, mine its own contribution to the work of the international and European organization and increase it if possible.

Dr Vogel, president of the permanent conference of the Federal states' Education Ministers and Education Minister Rhineland-Palatinate, said that one of our education system should be every child in the Federal Republic understand two living languages. He would, he said, form a natural link understanding with the world.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 11 March 1970)

SCIENCE

'Planet' sets sail for deep-sea research

pioneer performance in underwater technology.

Only in recent years has it been recognised that the structure and movements of sea water are far more varied than previously believed. One of the most important factors of this newly discovered changeability is the function of "internal waves".

They cannot be seen as they move beneath the surface of the ocean, often rising and falling hundreds of feet. Their tides vary, often lasting weeks or months.

These internal movements in a mass of water and their vertical and horizontal stratification also influence the diffusion of all signals used under water to locate shoals of fish and submarines. They are equally important for underwater communication cables.

To ensure these underwater news lines and utilisation of signals the internal structure of the sea must be examined as accurately as possible. So far research has been fragmentary. The use of ships was completely ruled out when scientists wanted to observe waves which had a tide lasting for months.

Measuring buoys were also unsatisfactory as the results they gave were not accurate enough. Scientists must be able to make measurements from fixed positions over wide expanses of sea, if possible underwater, and observe the behaviour of the sea over a long period.

That is the idea planned by the Azores Fixed Acoustic Range (AFAR) enterprise, which explains the building of towers on underwater volcanoes. Near the island of Santa Maria lie three underwater peaks some miles from each other rising up from a depth of 7,000 to 8,500 feet. On these, three, 100-foot high measuring towers are being installed at a depth of 1,000 to 2,500 feet.

These three structures will emit ultrasonic signals over a period of years to

measure the changes in the structure of the ocean and their influence on the diffusion of signals. The cost of the project will total about 100 million Marks.

Seven nations are taking part in this project, the Federal Republic, Canada, the Netherlands, the United States, Portugal, France and Italy. They are united in a coordinating project directorate in Lisbon headed by American researcher J.B. Wilcox.

After the rough measurements of the area around the volcanic peaks taken by the Federal Republic research ship, *Meteor*, *Planet* will now make exact measurements of the craters with the aid of the most accurate sonic depth-finder ever built. This is the "Continental Shelf Depth-Finder" constructed specially for this purpose by the Kiel firm Elac. This equipment works with a surface area of ten square feet that allow an extremely exact collection of the ultra sonic waves and an extremely accurate depiction of the sea bed.

To produce an undersea map the exact position of the ship sounding the area must also be known. For this purpose transmitters of a radio navigation establishment on the Azores have been installed enabling positions to be located to the nearest thirty feet.

Depth and position measurements will be combined and evaluated by computer storage equipment so that an underwater map of the area around the three craters will soon be available at a scale of 1:25,000. Such a precise scale has never even been remotely approached previously.

After *Planet* has returned and the maps are ready work will begin in July to build the towers which are being produced in France. They consist of masts made of steel tubing and have three feet to stick into the sea bed. The masts will have a joint fixed at their base so that the towers will always be in an upright position. An air bubble at the top will make them buoyant.

At the top of the masts will be measuring instruments, sound wave producers and reflectors. The masts are said to look very similar to VHF transmitters.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 11 March 1970)

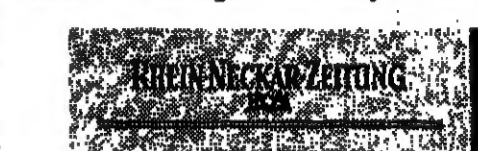
Computer tests may explain phenomenon of speech

Speech is defined as the temporal series of individual sounds with an arrangement that makes sense and conveys information from speaker to listener.

Physicists see in the individual sounds a range of oscillations in atmospheric pressure with frequencies from twenty to 18,000 Hertz. The character of a sound is determined by the intensity of the individual frequencies. The higher the frequencies used in the formation of sounds the higher the voice is.

These facts have long been known and have often led scientists to construct models to reproduce speech artificially. None of these attempts met with real success. The voice and timbre range is so complicated that all ingredients could not be included.

Greater success seems to be promised by experiments carried out by the current head of Göttingen University's Third



Physics Department, Professor Schröder, in the laboratories of the Bell Telephone Company in the United States.

There the pressure of sound waves produced during speech were measured to a fraction of a second and then analysed and stored by a computer. This gives an exact record of the frequency and intensity needed for every sound. Acoustic phenomena are reproduced directly by electrical impulses. Knowledge gained here allows some astonishing experiments.

In contrast to traditional sound reproduction on gramophone records and tape recordings, speech can be played more slowly or more quickly than the original without a change in pitch or timbre. Increased intensity of the faster oscillations change a male voice into a female one. These experiments - which sound more like play - serve first to understand speech better and grasp it physically with the aid of a computer.

The aim of the experiments was to reverse this programme. The computer was to produce speech by calculating the appropriate frequencies.

But the recordings produced by Professor Schröder showed that these attempts could not be termed a success. They do however serve another question closely linked with the problem of speech: How do human organs produce speech?

The analysis of oscillations shows that the body producing the oscillations would have to have an unbelievably complicated structure if it were to be reproduced artificially.

This problem becomes even more difficult with the ear, the organ that receives the sound. The physical qualities of the ear are understood to a certain extent but only a minimum is known about the process of transferring the absorption of the oscillations into a person's consciousness.

It has proved impossible up till now to reproduce the organs connected with the phenomenon of speech. The result has always been that artificial equipment has only been able to conquer partial aspects. Only reproduction of the acoustic system with a computer seems to offer a way to reveal the secrets of the speech and hearing process.

Ulrich Hoppe
(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 12 March 1970)

Max Planck Society gives astronomy a shot in the arm

Republic is bottom of the class when compared with other countries.

The Max Planck Institute for Astronomy in Heidelberg, to be headed by Professor Elsässer, is to receive four giant telescopes. Firms have already been commissioned to construct some of them. The *tour de force* will be a telescope with an aperture of just over eleven feet. diameter. The size of the aperture is important as the larger the diameter is, the more light enters and correspondingly more of the universe can be seen.

Even the most advanced American and Russian observatories do not have at present a more effective telescope than those that the Heidelberg institute will have at its disposal in six to eight years time. All equipment belonging to the newly built institute will be available to all astronomers in this country.

One of the two planned 78 inch telescopes is to be built on a 6,000 foot mountain on the Mediterranean near Almeria in the south-east of Spain.

The eleven-foot telescope will probably be built at the Southern Hemisphere branch. This institute will also receive the second 78 inch telescope. This branch will probably be in North Chile or on the

west coast of Africa. Professor Elsässer would prefer Chile. He would like to take the big telescope there because the sky in the Southern Hemisphere has so far been neglected by science.

A four-foot telescope is the final item of equipment though it is not yet fixed where this is to be put. The central institute in Heidelberg is to receive a telescope and it could be this one. But weather conditions in these latitudes mean that any success in observation can only be limited.

The central institute at Heidelberg is to be built on a twelve and a half acre site by the famous observatory. Its main function will be to evaluate the observations made at its branches. Building work will begin this year.

The building costs in themselves will only be a small part of the sixty million Marks to be spent on Heidelberg and the branches. In Heidelberg scientists are reckoning with investments of six million Marks. It is the apparatus which is expensive. The eleven-foot telescope, for example, will cost some 35 million Marks.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 13 March 1970)

Stuttgart to celebrate 200th anniversary of Hegel's birth

To mark the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel Stuttgart is organising the Federal Republic's official programme of memorial events from 12 to 15 July.

Stuttgart has also established the Hegel Prize and it will be awarded for the first time to Hamburg, philologist, Professor Bruno Snell in a ceremony on 12 July.

At the same time a commemorative congress entitled "Hegel 1770 to 1970 - Society, Science, Philosophy" will be opened. This congress is being backed by Heidelberg Academy of the Arts and Sciences, the International Association for the Advancement of the Study of Hegelian Philosophy and the town of Stuttgart.

The aim of the congress is to re-examine objectively the relation of Hegel's speculative philosophy to the empirical sciences and to analyse the effect of



Hegelian philosophy on present philosophic currents.

Many experts from home and abroad will deal with themes including the natural sciences, theology, aesthetics, political philosophy, Marxist theory, neo-Kantianism, phenomenology and the philosophy of science.

Other public lectures are taking place too. Professor Hans Meyer of Hanover, the author of *Hegel's Master and Servant in Modern Literature*, and Professor Dieter Henrich of Heidelberg (author of *Hegel and Holderlin*) have already promised to come. The congress will close with a discussion on "Hegel in Current Philosophy".

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 9 March 1970)

■ PREHISTORIC MAN

Adam of Stadel, 30,000-year-old ivory statuette, exhibited in Ulm



The above sketch and photo convey some idea of the ingenuity that went into piecing together the 200-odd fragments of the eleven-inch Adam of Stadel. (Photo: H. Zilm)

For decades the Lone valley, in medieval times a possession of the Free City of Ulm, has been a centre of interest for prehistorians. In the Aurignacian stratum of Vogelherd cavern statuettes, that are rightly judged to be the oldest extant animal figures in the history of mankind were discovered.

They have now been joined by a find made at Stadel, only a mile and a half from the original cavern: that of the oldest human figure, an eleven-inch ivory statuette that was once as perfect in form as the Vogelherd wild-horse, panther or lion have remained.

These first examples of artistic creativity fashioned by human hand appear so finished as though there were no prior stages of this abstract delight in form. Yet can the history of mankind really have taken this course? Definitely not.

Maybe predecessors of these figures will be found in Eastern Europe, which appears to have been the home of homo sapiens. Maybe, for that matter, Neanderthal Man will provide the answer to the problem: He may have carved wooden figures.

Tübingen prehistorian Professor Müller-Bock recently pointed out that between 50,000 and 30,000 BC a clear distinction can not always be drawn between the stone tools used by Neanderthal Man and homo sapiens. The transition is gradual and there is a good deal of overlap.

Anthropologists have an easier time of it. The skeletal remains of Neanderthal Man and homo sapiens are certainly easier to distinguish than the tools used by the two, which reduces the cultural gap between them.

Even so, it must still be assumed that although Neanderthal Man has left behind burial remains and many other traces of human feeling he drew no sketches and fashioned no figures.

He and his predecessors fashioned nothing but weapons and tools. Not until Neanderthal remains are virtually no lon-

ger in evidence and homo sapiens gains supremacy does Man appear to have begun to fashion images of himself and the animals he hunted.

35,000 years ago the first creative art made its appearance in Central and Eastern Europe. Millennia were to pass before cave paintings materialised in Western Europe. The finds at least make it seem as though there were a movement from East to West and a passage of time involved.

Our Jurassic caves, on the other hand, would hardly have been suited for the preservation of cave paintings. Generally short caverns and holes, they were far too exposed to the ravages of the climate for drawings not to be worn away. So in the final analysis no one really knows whether they might not in fact have existed.

Still, as regards the latest find, it is a 30,000-year-old ivory carving from the Aurignacian strata of the Lone valley. The figurine is a male human form with a curious head.

The legs are well-shaped, so are the backs of the knees and the arms, elbow joint and seven notches. As can be seen, little is missing but it is obvious that in many places the original surface was an onion skin thicker.

Old ivory has the annoying habit of falling apart like a dry onion. This is why the figure was excavated bit by bit and the diggers failed to notice that it was worked ivory.

The story goes back 31 years to the end of August 1939. Professor Wetzel, a Tübingen anatomist and dedicated digger, was working in the Lone valley. The leader of the Stadel dig was Dr. Otto Volzing.

Volzing, who had his call-up papers in his pocket, had work carried out at top speed on the strata under investigation so that the site could not be ravaged by amateurs once the expected war broke out. Everything was sieved and packed into cases.

Volzing dealt only with the stratigraphy of the finds and was only too happy to have cleared the site within a few days.

After the war Robert Wetzel completed the dig but died before being able to work on the entire complex, with the exception of the Stadel dig.

These mammoth tusk remnants have, when all is said and done, survived the third part of the last Ice Age and the freezing and thawing of the cave floor creates such havoc with figures such as these that any interpretation can be well wide of the mark.

Colossal errors of interpretation have already been made on occasion. "Although knowledge of neo-Paleolithic art is widespread and there is no lack of published work on the subject," Frankfurt prehistorian Ginter Smolla wrote three years ago, "we are not much nearer understanding it."

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STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

unfortunate result that the finds were put into storage five times.

Last year, when the state antiquities department in Stuttgart decided at least to catalogue the contents of the cases, they were mouldering away in an Ulm warehouse with a roof that leaked, Wetzel having bequeathed his finds to the city.

The case in which Dr. Joachim Hahn, a young prehistorian, found 200 pieces of the figurine was in such a bad way that it seemed reasonable to assume that bits and pieces of the ivory had fallen out in the course of its many travels.

Hahn first recognised a minute worked piece of mammoth tusk, then kept on looking until he had at least reassembled the torso. A handful of fragments did not fit anywhere and Hahn may be right in assuming that the figurine fell apart 30,000 years ago.

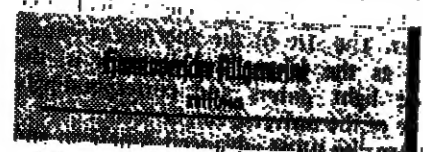
The core of the tooth did indeed break off a long time ago and it is far from improbable that even then there was no face to the head. The figure had at any rate been used, though. Where the surface has been preserved it shows signs of having been polished or handled a great deal.

The head is characterised solely by an ear that is very high up and at an angle like that of a cat or a bear. This is all that can be said, since the remaining fragments that defy incorporation are also pretty brittle.

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Volkswagen Foundation grant finances joint survey in Amazon basin



of the technical and scientific equipment is to be supplied by Heidelberg. The engine, radio equipment, aerial photography evaluation devices, jeeps and so on will come from this country.

The vessel is to be named after Leo Walbe, a well-known German geographer who was a scientific adviser to the National Geographic Council in Rio de Janeiro from 1946 to 1950. In recent years the Amazon basin has become of increasing interest for socio-geographic research.

With a catchment area of 2,770,000 square miles it is the largest river system in the world that is still largely unpopulated.

THE ECONOMY

Attitude towards trade fairs needs rethinking

Smolla is of the opinion that the important point that can be reached is a new stage of development which what they portrayed was an object just as had the artefacts before them.

Hahn for his part has renounced the old idea of portable shrines, he only be viewed as one of many. There can be no proving the pretention of these figures and which is why textbooks have talked only in terms of so-called

where the well-known burgundy figures without feet found at Willendorf and Lespugue, viced.

The so-called Venuses are a collection of far and wide.

counterparts to the Adam of Stadel. Research work carried out by the Fair has only one male counterpart, statuette found at Bmo, which the four thousand years more recent. This complicated ivory figurine research work and found out that well-formed head was a dual age-scale participation at the congress about the Stone Age hunter.

Visitors who attended the special exhibition in Ulm that would have been the end of the Prehistory on 16 March weather as far as this country is concerned.

enough to see original Adam of Stadel in the Federal Republic we would. The present exhibit is a search in vain to find a branch of industry modern synthetic techniques must participated in foreign trade fairs on that even the expert can often lack a broad scale.

Georg Klein. There are reasons for this. In the fifties this country's economy was surviving on hand to mouth basis, even as far as

the fairs were concerned. Wherever an opportunity to exhibit presented itself we had to take it. All in all those who participated had luck on their side. And thus the practice was perpetuated up until the present day.

The secret of our success may well be that we in this country are old hands when it comes to trade fairs. We are specialists.

Now, however, at the beginning of the seventies there is a growing feeling of uneasiness in these sectors of our economy that participate in trade fairs.

People in this country are beginning to feel that it is no longer sufficient to rely on guesswork and good luck for an exhibition. Foreign competition is becoming keener all the time and our rivals abroad are beginning to show us the kind of preparations that are necessary if participation at a trade fair is to be worthwhile.

The time has come for people here to relate to professional training as much as themselves if this country's participation in fairs is as useful as it once was.

More than eighty members of the constituent general meeting, Frankfurt prehistorian Ginter Smolla wrote three years ago, "we are not much nearer understanding it."

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americans have commandeered a large share in the first oceanography conference, to be held in Düsseldorf in November this year, with its informative exhibition.

they have acquired a surface area of 1,200 square yards for their exhibition stands and have involved as many students as possible for their part in the show, so that their exhibits are

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For example the Federal Republic Industrial Exhibition at Bucharest in 1965 had a tremendous goodwill value for this country in Rumania.

It brought this country so many export orders from Rumania that the Rumanians still owe the Federal Republic 1,700 million Marks.

It is planned to hold a similar and more costly exhibition in Sao Paulo in 1971 putting Federal Republic produce on display.

At this and in other cases it will extremely difficult to distinguish between the purely commercial interests of the exhibiting firms and the general advertising value of the exhibition for this country as a whole.

The same applies when Federal Republic stands are set up at trade fairs in other countries, giving official information.

Their main purpose is to say to visitors: "Look, the Germans are here; come and ask us any questions you may have and if you want to know where you can obtain further information, we will give you the address."

It is not wrong for public money to be spent in small quantities on such work as this. The forest of subsidies for Federal Republic fairs in other countries does not consist of trees that are growing up into the heavens.

The trade fairs budget at the Economic Affairs Ministry is modest. It stood at thirteen million Marks in 1969 and will be thirteen and a half million Marks this year.

The thirteen million Marks spent on trade fairs last year was divided up among a mere sixty fairs.

So great leaps and bounds cannot be made with fiscal means at trade fairs.

It is a good thing that this is so. The lion's share of the expenses involved in putting in an appearance at trade fairs should be met by this country's industry and trade sectors themselves.

However, industrialists and tradespeople are quick to point out that our neighbours when it comes to financing trade fairs with public funds. It is claimed that they spend several hundred million Marks per year on trade fair propaganda.

But it is undeniable that those who have to open their own purses to finance trade fairs are not always happy about it.

Karl Klasen has done what he had to do. Certainly some people will say that the Federal Republic was not such a sick patient that it required drastic treatment. The wave of price increases, which is sweeping the country, has not yet thrown the cost of living index above the four per cent level.

So cost rises are less severe than in the crisis year 1966. Voices such as that of the Ifo Economic Research Institute, which calls the series of industrial price rises "considerably fewer" are unable to make themselves heard above the wailing choir singing discordantly of threatened "inflation".

But at the Central Bank Committee debate recently there was no further question of whether we have perhaps exaggerated a little when demanding stabilisation of price levels.

For weeks in this country discussions about price trends and hanging down the economic situation were growing hotter, ending in the Economic Affairs Minister, Karl Schiller, adding a dramatic accent.

It seemed that the government was

It seemed that the government was

such a venture will not be so free and easy with the money!

Thus far the policy of only releasing relatively small amounts of public money for trade fairs is the correct policy for the future as well.

Industry and industrialists must be alive at all time to new ways of achieving better trading figures and good results in general.

Newer more modern forms of presenting what we have to offer at trade fairs must be found and we must constantly be on the search for them.

There are enough points of departure for this. Recently, for instance, the Federal Republic Mechanical Engineering Association (VDMA) organised a "Federal Republic Technology Week" in Hungary. This was a great success.

At the technology week many discussions were held between experts from this country and from Hungary. Apart from this both sides were able to exchange valuable information in their sphere of industry. And starting points for future development were set.

Such completely apolitical advertising of what the Federal Republic has to offer seems to go down well in other countries particularly in the Eastern Bloc.

What mechanical engineering tried in Hungary could be attempted by other branches of this country's industry there and elsewhere.

More and more it seems the future will revolve round the export and import of knowledge and experience. This will be carried out at fairs and exhibitions of an international nature in this country and all over the world.

Simply to set up a stall and show up a few products in an exhibition hall now seems unimaginative and fruitless.

So far little research has been done into the advantages of setting up trade centres in other countries.

The Americans have already made many steps in this direction. Would this not perhaps bring advantages to this country's trade and industrial sales in faraway places?

Opinions on this score differ widely. There are not yet any exact calculations of the advantages that might be gained from this method of advertising abroad and the pitfalls and risks involved.

In any case the part taken by exhibitors from this country in foreign trade fairs must be re-thought quite drastically.

Many of the old practices have proved their worth and will continue to do so in the future, but much of the old must be changed in favour of something modern and up to date.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 14 March 1970)

Karl Klasen takes his foot off the brake

powerless to act against the very dangers about which it had given warnings.

So it was up to the Bundesbank to take action. It had to signal the way ahead. If it had not done so the confidence of people in this country would have been betrayed.

Now we are going to have to pay the price for regarding stability as the greatest virtue in economic matters.

Let us not deceive ourselves: this price will be high. What will happen? Industrialists will either base on the higher credit charges adding them to their prices, or they will limit their investments.

The Bundesbank is saying on its latter "being the case." This will mean that for some time to come we will have to put down on the very thing upon which our economic expansion potential is based.

Women's clothing sales boom - exports too!

Fashion-consciousness among modern with-it women brought this country's clothing trade a turnover of 5,037,000 million Marks last year as opposed to only 4,447,000 million Marks in 1968.

Imports in the first ten months of 1969 rose by over 52 per cent on the previous year to 412 million Marks. At his time exports went up by only 11.2 per cent to 287 million Marks. The balance of trade deficit in the clothing industry rose from eighteen million Marks to 125 million.

These figures were released by the Federal Republic Women's Outer Garments' Industrial Union.

Chief import country was France with 122 million Marks' worth (a rise of 37 per cent on 1968). Second came Italy, where the increase in imports last year was from 57 million Marks to 116 million Marks, a 104 per cent jump.

(Hannoversche Presse, 11 March 1970)

Butter mountain cost 1,300 million Marks last year

Costs in 1969 for the European Economic Community's butter problems - the expense of storing the immense surpluses known as the "butter mountain" and the money needed for dispensing cheaply with some of this excess butter - stood at 1,300 million Marks.

This figure was announced recently by Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl in Bundestag Question Time.

Ertl claimed that a free supply of surplus milk to all schoolchildren in the FRG would cost 1,060 million Marks, if every child were given a quarter of a litre at morning break.

If students were to be included in such a scheme it would cost 1,500 million Marks.

In this way the butter mountain could be cut by 60,000 tons or 85,000 tons if students were included and the saving would be 565 million Marks in the first case and 713 million Marks if students received free milk.

But Josef Ertl pointed out that the chances of such a free milk supply being introduced were slim.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 12 March 1970)

investments, that is to say, tomorrow's growth potential. It will take a long time for overemployment figures to drop, tension in the labour market to subside, wage demands and wage agreements to become more modest, consumer demand to decline and finally the tough competition for customers to bring (relative) stability to price levels.

Where other countries have not succeeded the Federal Republic will fail, too. We, alas, will not be able to keep prices stable during an economic boom. Some must take action to see that our economy's growth potential is restricted.

On 6 March the oil-bombing began. And nobody can be sure that it will not end at the bottom of the abyss.

Anyway, calm can return after the storm. In an interview with Die Zeit, Karl Klasen said: "We have no more demands to make of the government. This record bank rate is a strong enough application of the brakes. From now on the economist's slogan must be: no more."

Dietrich Stöckel (Die Zeit, 13 March 1970)

TOWN PLANNING

Fourth attempt to pass slum clearance legislation

A renewed attempt, the fourth, is now being made in Bonn to pass a bill for tidying up our cities. The three previous attempts that have been made since 1965 have become bogged down in the welter of vested interests that are in conflict with such legislation.

Meantime we are growing more and more aware with each passing day that time is running out if our cities are to be tidied up and developed at reasonable cost.

An estimate dating from the years 1964-65 showed that about one million houses must be demolished since they can neither be satisfactorily repaired nor modernised at a reasonable price.

But the way a few property owners cling to their houses often delays the tidying up process by several years.

On sites where it is planned to build schools, universities, hospitals and sports centres a few people are defending their own personal interests to the detriment of the general public's interest.

As soon as the first rumours of demolition plans or projects to build on a site start to circulate land prices soar to unheard of heights.

The further out from their nucleus big cities stretch the more expensive potential building sites become in what was once the suburbs.

Landowners and speculators often ask more than one hundred times as much for a piece of land as they paid for it ten or fifteen years ago.

In certain cases today there is already a legal basis for compulsory purchase. Basic Law says this is permissible when it is for the general good. But often local councils are willing to pay up whatever price they are asked rather than enter into lengthy legal proceedings.

Transport Minister Georg Leber worked out that in one case in Munich the speculator had got away with a price increase of no less than 26,781 per cent!

Between 1962 and 1968 the prices of building sites in the Federal Republic increased on average by one hundred per cent.

This figure does not include lands formerly used for farming that has since been commandeered for building purposes.

It is not only in education and further education that the next few years will show whether we in this country are ready for the new millennium.

CDU regional assembly prime ministers have called the present bill for tidying up our cities and rebuilding insufficient.

But their objections have not been completely in accord with those raised in the CSU governed state of Bavaria. And the CDU/CSU amendments should not rule out the possibility of coming to a reasonable compromise.

The Christian Democrats feel that a bill of their own is indispensable considering the political importance and financial involvement of such measures. It is reckoned that the cost of tidying up our cities, slum clearance and rebuilding will amount to 200,000 million Marks in the next ten years.

Like earlier bills the new one makes provision for property owners to keep their possessions as far as possible when slum areas are pulled down. People affected by slum clearances may be offered similar sites or sites at the same value. There are also plans to provide compensation in the form of joint property or real estate.

Apart from tidying up schemes the new bill also includes measures for development. These include building on or

extending new districts, building of new estates in industrial and trade zones on the perimeters of large built-up areas or in underdeveloped localities. Development measures and resettlement projects within the framework of tidying up and slum clearance schemes should as far as possible provide property for a more extensive strata of society. Measures such as these are, however, limited in that local councils often find their hands tied when sites and properties change ownership.

One answer to this problem is to hand over property and sites to companies which are then bound to pay the previous owner profit bearing shares. Such a solution would however only be attractive if the newly cleared sites were used to build as many factories and offices as possible and not just magnificent town halls which bring in no profits.

In areas of large cities marked out by the local council for demolition, slum clearance and rebuilding projects sites can only be sold, rented, with the permission of the council. This permission can be refused if there are grounds for believing that sale of a site would be an obstacle to slum clearance programmes.

Permission can also be refused if the agreed price is in excess of that laid down before the tidying up process began. So there remains this indirect price pegging.

Confiscation of property should only take place in the most extreme cases and only then when a legally binding rebuilding scheme has been drawn up. Compulsory demolition plans too may only be implemented when a rebuilding scheme has been agreed upon.

In a slum clearance area the local council has first refusal for buying up sites and cannot be charged extortionate

Between 1955 and 1969 the production value of calculating machines grew eightfold. The average value of each piece of equipment doubled and the number of machines produced quadrupled.

In 1969 it is estimated 25,000 pieces of equipment were produced as opposed to 18,492 in the previous year. Their value was around 400 million Marks as against 275 million Marks in 1968.

A greater percentage than before of these machines was medium range data processing computers, which have been capturing more and more of this market.

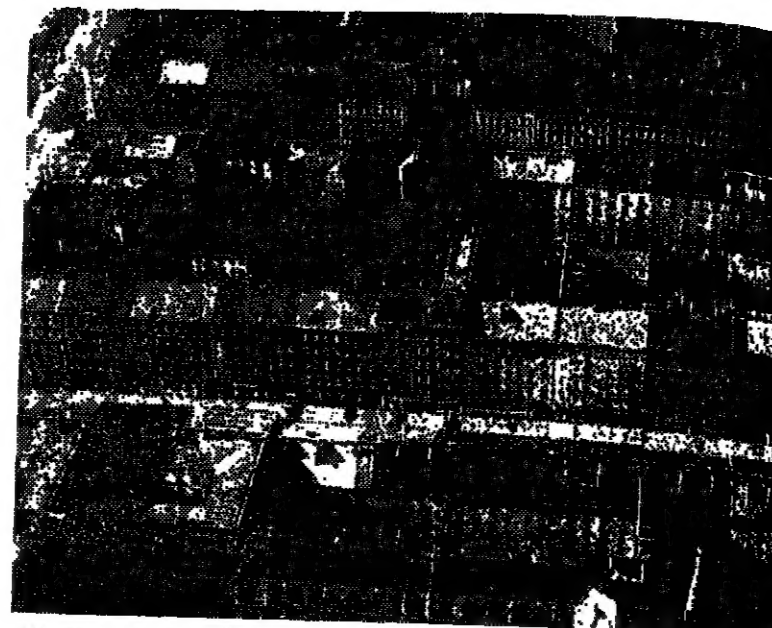
This gives a clear indication of the change in structure which has been taking place in the Federal Republic office equipment industry in the past ten years. New technology, particularly in the field of electronics, has been largely responsible for this.

Decades of experience in technical and organisational directions were available in the late fifties when a start was made by office managers and company directors in this country on mechanising their offices and handing over the bookkeeping and figurework to machines.

At first the equipment they installed was simple, semi-electronic calculating machines which simply carried out multiplication by electronic means.

Nowadays far more sophisticated computers are being installed with automatic data intake and output which offer people in the office the chance to change the programming themselves.

It is difficult to draw a line between these machines and the larger computers. Their price depends on their storage capacity and flexibility. But the price is also dependent on how many systems



Wilhelmian tenement blocks, an entire district scheduled for slum clearance in West Berlin borough of Kreuzberg.

rates for them. In addition to this there is legislation to state that any attempt to sell such a property or site to a third party without the council's permission will give the council the right to buy up the land at the pegged price.

Critics of the bill call this legislation "a simplified right of confiscation."

Arranging fair compensation rates for sites bought compulsorily was one of the main causes of friction when the previous bills were presented to the Bundestag. In the new bill it is stated clearly that price increases that have occurred simply with the prospect of demolition in mind will not be considered in compensation awards.

One exception is when the property owner has by chance raised the value of his property at his own expense. This will prevent the danger of slum houses within a slum clearance area proliferating. This can come about when a district in a city is declared a slum clearance zone but several years pass before the old is cleared away and the new built.

Provision is also made for tenants or

Small computers have a big future

They are capable of taking, that is to say, to what extent additional feeding and receiving apparatuses can be attached.

These computers can be rented or bought outright. They cost between 60,000 and 200,000 Marks.

In which direction does the middle-range data processing industry see its best chances for the future? Its most promising market is in those firms that are moderately sized or even smaller and which still rely on conventional accounting and bookkeeping methods, but which in the long run will be forced to rationalise and convert to computers.

But this is not the potential customer. The larger concerns need smaller computers in individual departments, since these are more flexible and if the tasks they are bought to handle were given to the firm's main computer it would be rather like cracking a walnut with a steamhammer.

For instance, a string of chainstores would be ill-advised to calculate wages and salaries for the individual shops on a massive data processing machine, since this would be highly uneconomical.

Among the companies in the Federal Republic producing medium sized data processing computers are Akkord, Anker, Kienzle, Litton Industries (formerly Grundig), NCR, Nixdorf, Olympia, and Philips Electrolas (formerly Slesmag).

Of the imported machines this country buys mainly from Italy (Olivetti), Sweden (Pacit) and America (mostly Burroughs).

TRANSPORT

Gigantic road and rail bridge to span Fehmarn Belt



travellers on the Copenhagen Express, which calls at Passau, Regensburg, Tübingen, Hanover and Hamburg on its way from Vienna, still have to make a port sea journey.

So do the two million people a year who travel between Denmark and this country by car or train via Rodby. Even if they only live on Lolland, the Danish land immediately opposite Fehmarn, they must cross the Fehmarn Belt by ferry.

The twelve-mile crossing presents no problem for the ferries operated by Danish State Railways and this country's Bundesbahn but travellers have to wait up to two hours and more for the next ferry, first time to offer financial aid particularly in the holiday season.

It plans to provide 1500 passengers and 300 cars, or 35 million Marks between 1971 and 1975. From 1974 onwards firm annuities and railway carriages are to be included in the budget.

The CDU/CSU draft bill makes provision that the government must build smaller towns and villages. It is a property owners, tenants and leaseholders who suffer financially because of the premature termination of their contract. The new bill provides compensation in cases of hardship.

If the new legislation is passed, the government will be duty bound to build a new railway line between Copenhagen and Hamburg. It plans to provide 1500 passengers and 300 cars, or 35 million Marks between 1971 and 1975. From 1974 onwards firm annuities and railway carriages are to be included in the budget.

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Puttgarden ferry docks, for which the Bundesbahn is to receive 120 million Marks in compensation when the projected road and rail bridge to Denmark is completed. (Photos: Hanselische Luftfoto GmbH, Leipzig; Luftfoto Hamburg Nr. 539/67)

million motor vehicles a year alone on completion. By 1980 when, it is hoped, the bridge will be in use, there will be twenty million motor vehicles in this country alone.

By the end of this decade at the very latest the ferries will be completely overwhelmed by the volume of traffic. A toll roughly equivalent to the present ferry fare would provide sufficient cover for the estimated construction costs of 1,300 million Marks to make the bridge economically feasible too.

Designers are working in terms of rail travel across the Belt at 125 miles an hour and no speed limits for motor vehicles.

The Fehmarn-Lolland Association's research expenditure, 4.25 million Marks so far, is paid for by the 35 members, who include the Federal Republic steel industry, a consortium of German, Scandinavian, French and Italian civil engineering firms, the state government of Schleswig-Holstein, Lübeck and Hamburg Electricity Board.

The 4.25 million Marks have not been paid entirely in cash. Hamburg Waterworks and other members of the association have made their contributions in the form of goods and services, the loan of engineers, for instance. Only recently has taxpayers' money been made available.

In addition to being a transport link the Fehmarn Belt bridge is also planned to carry electric power, natural gas and water from one country to the next, making underwater cables and pipelines unnecessary.

Scandinavia will be directly linked to the Continental power grid and should the Danes be unsuccessful in their search for natural gas along the North Sea shelf gas could be piped in to solve Copenhagen's power problems.

Water from Lake Vinom in Sweden, which is ten times the size of Lake Constance, could be pumped to Holland in four pipelines each two metres in diameter at a rate of twenty cubic metres a second. Even in Holland drinking-water from Scandinavia is an interesting proposition.

Containerisation a slow starter

Despite a good start containerisation is not doing as well as it might be, particularly inland. Great store is being set by the Containerisation '70 exhibition, to be held in Munich from 21 to 25 October.

120 firms, including thirty foreign exhibitors, have already booked stands on the six-and-a-quarter-acre site. In view of the difficulties outlined the exhibition will concentrate on containerisation inland.

Günter Schmidtammer, manager of Thyssen-Industrie and chairman of the exhibitors' advisory council, feels that the exhibitors' capacity is due to a lack of information on the possibilities of container carriage among forwarding agents and hauliers.

The organisers accordingly propose first foremost to inform. To this extent there is no reason why the exhibition should not be held in addition to the Hamburg container fair.

The Munich exhibition will not be a sales fair and has no intention of being a primary purpose of a conference on Central Disposition in Combined Freight Traffic to be held at the same time as the exhibition.

Incorporating the pipelines in the bridge would not only be less expensive than laying seabed cables and pipelines; the installations would also be easier to inspect and service.

The longest bridge in the world, crossing the twelve miles between the two islands as the crow flies, the Fehmarn Belt bridge will call for enormous amounts of material: 250,000 metric tons of steel, which is equivalent to the weight of 312,000 Volkswagens, 370,000 tons of cement, 1.75 million cubic metres of aggregate and ten million cubic metres of sand.

Embankments are to be built out into the shallows, followed by a concrete bridge. The two halves will be linked by a 2.2 mile (3.5-kilometre) steel, concrete section with 223 feet (68 metres) clearance over the compulsory shipping lane.

Shipping (110,000 vessels a year, which is a fair number despite the 325,000-odd ships that pass through the English Channel) will pass through openings 650 yards wide. The pylons supporting the centre-section will be 705 feet high.

Practical preliminaries for the construction of the bridge have been completed. Legal experts are now having their say. Every conceivable legal complication that could arise in connection with this gigantic international project must be considered. And there is no lack of tricky issues.

Are the frontiers of Denmark and this country to be extended to the middle of the bridge?

Will food and drink be inexpensive in the restaurant suspended from the middle of the bridge? Cigarettes and tobacco too? Or is it not to be a duty-free zone?

Who can demand damages from whom should a Liberian sailor on board an American freighter be hit by a bottle a French motorist intended to throw into the sea?

(Industriekurier, 12 March 1970)

Every fifth car changed hands last year

Every fifth motor vehicle registered in the Federal Republic and West Berlin changed hands last year, according to statistics released by the Federal motor vehicle registration office in Flensburg.

A total of 3,035,044 cars and 39,667 motor-cycles were reregistered, an increase of 15.9 and 16.9 per cent respectively over the 1968 figures. On 1 January 1970 nearly sixteen million motor vehicles were on the roads of this country.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 March 1970)

mensions is intolerable! It does not conform with standard palette sizes.

The large number of manufacturers is probably the main reason why too little backbone has been shown. Standardisation has suffered as a result. Last year an estimated 10,000 to 14,000 containers were manufactured in this country. Capacity was probably sufficient for the manufacture of several times as many.

This overcapacity has not been unduly apparent since the economy has looked up again. To take one specific example, 47 bids were made for one particular order during the recession. Only four manufacturers bid for a repeat order not long ago. Even so, it can be assumed that this overcapacity is latent and would become apparent again in the event of a renewed recession.

At first glance containerisation seems inevitably to involve extra expense, involving as it does increased transshipment of a load from one mode of transport to another. According to Schmidtammer this 'additional expense' is so negligible that it has next to no effect on the general savings that result from the use of containers. (Industriekurier, 10 March 1970)

